HOLES IN KINSLEY'S CASE

Continued from first page

Recorder allowed the writing to be marked for identification. Riggs, who was last heard of in Hong Kong, was expelled from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on charges made by Cornish that he had falsified his bicycle mileage record.

Mr. Weeks devoted considerable time to ques tioning the witness about the age of the writing of Exhibit A. At the outset Mr. Kinsley said that when he received it from the police on January 1 he thought it had been written about four or five days. Subsequently, however, he conceded that he could not say with certainty that the writing was not five years old. He stated, also, that he was unable to say whether the address was written before the paper was wrapped around the package.

One important point which the defence gained was the witness's answer to a question put to him regarding an interview which appeared in an afternoon newspaper on January 8. In that interview Mr. Kinsley said the separation of the letters on the poison package was part of an effort at disguise, while at the trial he testified that the separation of letters was a characteristic of Molineux's normal writing. When Mr. Weeks asked him if he had granted such an interview he replied, "I don't

When the trial was resumed yesterday morning Mr. Weeks continued his cross-examination of Mr. Kinsley. The witness had stated on the previous that on January 1, when the poison wrapper and a specimen of Molineux's writing were handed to him, he did not know that the specimen was written by Molineux. He admitted, however, in answer to Mr. Weeks, that the specimen was an envelope bearing the printed name of Hermann & Co. He acknowledged also that he had read a newspaper report on January 2 to the effect that the police wanted Molineux, and that he knew the defendant was employed by Hermann & Co.

Then Mr. Weeks handed to the witness one of the other specimens which he had received on January 1, and asked him if it did not purport to be the signature of J. Morton Riggs. Mr. Osborne objected, and was sustained, whereupon Mr. Weeks offered the signature in evidence Mr. Osborne again objected, and a long and heated wrangle between counsel ensued, which called for the interference of the Court. Although the Recorder would not allow the Riggs signature to be put in evidence, it was marked for identification.

When did you first express an absolute opinion that the address on the poison package was in the defendant's hand riting?" Mr. Weeks next asked.

"Some time about the 8th or 10th of February, 1899," was the reply.

Q.-To whom did you give this opinion? A.-Captain McClusky.
Q.-Where were you? A.-At Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

Mr. Weeks handed the witness a small sheet of paper and asked him if he could remember having seen it before. "I remember perfectly well," replied Mr. Kinsley.

Q.—Where did you first see it? A.—I first saw it n Captain McChisky's office.
Q.—Was Mr. Carvalho present? A.—He was.
Q.—Did you show this writing to him? A.—I

-Did you say to Mr. Carvalho that it was in handwriting of the defendant? A.—I did not.
-You did not say that? A.—No, sir.
-Didn't Captain McClusky tell you that it was defendant's own writing? A.—Yes.
-Didn't he tell you that he saw Molineux write A.—No.

Q.—Didn't he tell you that he saw all the saw the defect of the third that Captain McClusky said he saw the defendant write this? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Well, what did you tell him? A.—I told Mr. Carvalho that Captain McClusky said it was the defendant's writing, that it was written in his (McClusky's) house, but that Captain McClusky did not see Mollneux write it.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Carvalho that you thought it was Mollneux's writing? A.—No. I told him I knew it was not.

Q.—How did you know? A.—By a comparative.

-How did you know? A .- By a comparative Q.—Did you know who wrote it? A.—Well, I had in opinion that General Molineux wrote it.

IT WAS GENERAL MOLINEUX'S WRITING.

Q.—Do you not know now that General Molineux wrote it? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you not testify that you, at one time, sidetracked Mr. Molineux? A.—No.
Q.—What did you testify? A.—That I sidetracked the writings of Mr. Molineux for a time because I was not satisfied.
Q.—When did you sidetrack the defendant's writings? A.—I cannot remember the exact date.
Q.—When did you again take the defendant's handwriting up? A.—About February 20.

Then followed a long series.

Then followed a long series of questions and answers about the date and associations of the time that Mr. Weeks, Mr. Carvalho, Mr. Molineux and Mr. Kinsley met at the District Attorney's

office, as a result of which the defendant wrote in obedience to the instructions of the witness.

Q.—You were not satisfied until you had one kind of paper, one kind of pen, one pen, one

sir. Q.—The detective kept talking about great poison cases, didn't he? A.—As I remember it. Q.—And you kept this defendant waiting an hour on your convenience, didn't you? A.—About that long. You asked the defendant to write in a vertical

long.

Q.—You asked the defendant to write in a vertical position? A.—Yes.

Q.—You got the defendant's handwriting and offered them to Mr. Carvalho, did you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—You got the defendant's handwriting and offered them to Mr. Carvalho, did you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Mr. Carvalho refused to take them, didn't he? He said he had plenty of specimens of Molineux's handwriting, and that you and he had passed him out of the case? Is not that so? A.—I did offer them to Mr. Carvalho. He said he had specimens, but as to the latter part of the conversation I have no recollection.

Q.—Now, before February 17, had you ever called at Mr. Osborne's house? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Never before February 17, A.—Never.

Q.—When did you call at his house after the 17th?

A.—On the following Monday.

Q.—Whom did you meet there on that occasion?

A.—Mr. Osborne, Detective McCafferty and the District Attorney's secretary.

Q.—When did you first call another expert into consultation with you? A.—Mr. Ames, on February 37.

Q.—Did he make his headquarters at your office?

ary 27.

Q.—Did he make his headquarters at your office?

A.—He spent much of his time there.

Q.—When did you first write to Mr. Ames? A.—

In February.

Q.—Where is his reply to that letter? A.—I don't know where it is.

Q.—Did you communicate with other experts after the Coroner's inquest? A.—Yes.

CONSULTED OTHER EXPERTS.

Q.—Did you consult with Messrs. Ames, Hay and Frazer, the handwriting experts, at the Astor House on February 25? A.—Yes.
Q.—Was the poison package address there? A.—

Q-Was the poison package address there? A.—Yes.
Q-Was any of Molineux's handwriting there?
Q-Was there any other original handwriting there? A.—Yes.
Q-Where? A.—In a package.
Q-Who furnished it? A.—I did.
Q-Who furnished it? A.—I did.
Q-What experts asked for handwriting other than Molineux's? A.—I can't remember.
Q-Did not Mr. Ames? A.—I don't know.
Q-Was there any discussion of any other handwriting than that of Molineux's at this conference?
A.—No discussion while I was there.
Q-And you suggested the names of all the experts present at the Astor House conferences? A.—Yes, sir; I did.
Q-When did you make the suggestion? A.—Thursday, the day of the inquest.
Q-On February 6 you had how many specimens

Belching Heartburn and Indigestion

Quickly Stopped by

JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS

of Mr. Molineux's handwriting? A.-I had severalthe number I can't remember.

Q.—How many specimens of the defendant's writing did you have in your possession on February 17?

A.—About fifteen or twenty.

Q.—Are not fifteen or twenty specimens of an individual's writing sufficient for you to determine who is the writer?

A.—Not when a man's life is at state.

-You have said that you found the same char-ristics run through all these writings? A.—

Yes.

Q.—Then some of these characteristics which first led you away from the defendant led you back to him again? A.—Yes and no.

Q.—Well, didn't the characteristics which at one time meant one thing to you mean some time afterward just the opposite to you? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever state that a break in handwriting was a method of disguise? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you ever state in an interview that the breaks in this address (Exhibit A, the poison package address) were part of the disguise? A.—I don't remember.

INTERVIEW AND TESTIMONY AT VARIANCE. Counsel read the interview, but Mr. Kinsley repeated that he had no remembrance of saying what appeared therein. The witness had testified in the course of the week that breaks were a normal pen characteristic of Molineux's writing. The witness next admitted writing to E. B. Hoy, of Washington, on February 6, combating the latter's contention that the address on Exhibit A was Molineux's work. Part of this letter read:

letter read:

If you had a quantity of Mr. Molineux's handwriting you would see that he starts with a little stroke to the top of the "C" nine cases out of ten, and, of course, that makes it his habit, and this little stroke destroys the pictorial effect that you say makes the "C" resemble a small "a" enlarged, except in one case. The figures in the Barnet letters engraved in the papers do not correspond with the figures in all the Barnet and Cornish letters, and are not typical, neither do they resemble Molineux's.

The characters "&c." are vacillating in the Barnet and Cornish letters, and more or less vacillating

semble Molineux's.

The characters "&c." are vacillatink in the Barnet and Cornish letters, and more or less vacillating in the Molineux writing. The "ly" and capital "M" and capital "M" and capital "C" and "x." &c., that you point out, we don't find in this end of the line at all.

Furthermore, the peculiarity pointed out in your opinion on page five of a morning newspaper, the "oi," "x." capital "R" and its relation to capital "P." I fail to see the points at all. In fact, as eagraved in the newspaper, they would bear me out in saying that they prove just the opposite in what you say there. No. I can't see how you can expect the rest of us to agree with you in this.

"Peterring again Mr. Kinsley, to the letters

"Referring again, Mr. Kinsley, to the letters from B to K inclusive, did you receive all of them from the same person?"

"No." replied the expert. Q .- Did you return them all to one person? A .-

And you returned them to these persons? A .-On your second visit to Osborne's house when you go there? A.—At 8 or 9 o'clock.

At his request? A.—Yes.
Did you know why he wanted you? A.—I di-

vined it.

Q.—Are you a mind reader? A.—Not exactly.
Q.—What did you talk about? A.—He asked me
if I had reported to Captain McClusky that in my
opinion Mr. Molineux wrote the address on the
poison package, and I told him I had.
Q.—How long did you remain? A.—About two
hours.

hours.
Q.—You had at that time read the newspapers relative to the case? A.—Yes.
Q.—And did you then suggest the names of the experts? A.—Yes, sir, some of them.
Q.—Did you consider the interviews of the experts an investigation? A.—Somewhat.
EVILLET NO. 28. EXHIBIT NO. 28.

EXHIBIT NO. 28.

Q.—What made you form an opinion after having "sidetracked" Mr. Molineux? A.—A specimen of his handwritins—Exhibit No. 28.

Q.—Was there anything peculiar in addressing the envelope in that exhibit to connect it with the address on the poison package? A.—No.

Q.—Nor anything on the envelope to connect it with the first envelope put in your hands on January 1? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was the characteristic of their relationship? A.—Exhibit 28 was fully addressed and Exhibit 11—the first envelope—was not written in full.

Q.—Why, already in your letter to Mr. Hay you had referred to the "Cl" and the "C" in the papers?

A.—I was referring to what I had seen in the papers.

O.-Well, now, what characterized the relation of

papers.

Q.—Weil, now, what characterized the relation of 28 to the address on the poison package? A.—Nothing not peculiar to other writing of the defendant.

Q.—Weil, was there anything peculiar in this exhibit not in the exhibits previously in your possesson? A.—Yes, sir. The "New-York City."

Q.—Can you point that out? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You already had these words in your possesion? A.—I think not.

Q.—Is the peculiarity in 28 in the word "City" or in the "Cit?" A.—In the way the "C" and "i" are joined.

Q.—Is there anything in that to connect it with Exhibit A? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then you were not able, even when you got Exhibit 28, to connect it with "A"? A.—That is right.

right.
Q.—Then you were only able to connect it to the polson package through disputed handwriting?
A.—Partially.

any opinion as to the age of the ink on the poison package address. He thought it could not have been more than two weeks old when he | held a special meeting last evening at the associareceived it, on January 1, but would hazard no opinion as to how recently it had been written before he saw it. He based his opinion as to the age from the fresh, black appearance of the ink. It had not changed materially since he first received it, on January 1, 1899.

Q.—How do you know the ink was not five years old? A.—Well, it had a fresh, brilliant appearance. Q.—Could it not have been five years old and have been as black as it is now? A.—Yes, it could. It's possible, but not at all probable.

Mr. Weeks asked the witness to examine Exhibit A and state if there was anything about it that would indicate that the paper had ever been wrapped around a box or a package. The Court thought that was hardly a question to ask an expert in handwriting, and allowed the witness to express his opinion if he cared to, but did not compel him to do so. The witness said he had no opinion to offer. He had discussed the quesno opinion to offer. He had discussed the ques-tion with others prior to the trial, and had ex-pressed the opinion that it had been wrapped around a package. His opinion was based on a break in the letter "s" in the abbreviation for the word "street" appearing as the street of th the word "street," appearing as though a string had been put across the paper and the letter "s" was made across the string binding the package. The character of the writing indicated to him, he said, that the package had been rectangular in form. He was not inclined to give any opinion as to the probable or possible

ze of the package. Mr. Weeks again drew from the witness the admission that he was unable to satisfy himself that Molineux wrote the poison address until he had induced the defendant to write in the vertical style for him, and that he had furnished

particular kind of pens and paper for the writing of the specimens.

The court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, when Mr. Weeks will continue his cross-examination.

KINSLEY AND THE NASON CASE. A report was published yesterday that Molineux's

counsel would bring up the evidence given by W. J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, in Brooklyn in the prosecution of Coroner Nason, in the course of the cross examination. Mr. Weeks, however, when seen last evening, had no comment to make. Mr. Kinsley was found at his home, in Elizabeth. N. J., late in the evening, and when asked in regard to the case said: "I absolutely refuse to be inter-viewed now on the Coroner Nason matter. What-ever I have to say will be given later on."

BOSTON STOCK MARKET QUIETER.

UNITED STATES MINING SHARES POOLED BY BOSTON BROKERS.

Boston, Dec. 15.-Financial circles to-day peared to have resumed their customary condition after the excitement which prevailed yesterday following the announcement that the Clearing House had voted to assist the Globe National Bank to the extent of \$3,500,000, and the sharp fall in mining and other quotations supposed to be involved in the bank's condition.

The stock market opened weak. United States Mining, which closed yesterday at 30½ after a hard day, opened at 25, and in the first half hour's busi-

day, opened at 25, and in the first half hour's business kept at that figure. United States Oil, which was one of the chief features of yesterday's speculation, and on which it is believed New-York money had been advanced, opened at 25%. The closing price yesterday was 27%. The stock railled at 25% after the opening. Parrot closed at 34%, opened at 34 and went to 35. Utah Mining closed yesterday at 28 and opened at that figure.

It developed to-day that at the meeting held by the brokers interested in the United States Mining shares last night six thousand shares purchased by agreement yesterday were divided among those represented at the meeting, and that a committee consisting of Charles C. Jackson. of Jackson & Courtiss: John Parkinson, of Parkinson & Burr, and Frank G. Webster, of Kidder, Peabody & Co., was appointed to sell the controlling interest in the property. The brokers agreed to pool their stock for sixty days with the committee. The agreement is not to become effective, however, until one hundred and fifty thousand shares are represented at the meeting.

No new information developed here yesterday in regard to the Boston copper situation. It is still understood that the Standard Oil interests bought largely of copper stocks in the decline of Thursday in the Boston market, notably the large holdings of A. S. Bigelow and his associates, and that they now control the Boston and Montana Com-pany, in the interest of the Amaigamated Copper Company. HEARING ON NEW BRIDGES.

DR. RAINEY ASKS THE HARBOR LINE BOARD FOR A DELAY.

Harbor Line Board held a meeting yesterday in the Army Building to hear objections to the proposed new bridges, Nos. 3 and 4, over the East River. The hearing was to give to the general public an opportunity to present their The meeting was called at the request of J. L. Shea, Commissioner of the Department of Bridges. Colonel H. M. Robert presided. The proposed bridges are No. 3, between the Navy Yard and the present Bridge, and No. 4, across Blackwell's Island, at about Sixtieth-st.

Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, said he recognized the necessity of more bridges, but that he had not had any opportunity to see the plans. He objected to a bridge that began nowhere and ended nowhere, and then took up the scheme he suggested when Mayor of Brooklyn, for the extension of Flatbush-ave, to the river. That ex-tension should be made, Mr. Schieren said, and the new bridge, No. 3, should connect with such ex-

"I am in favor of more bridges and tunnels. said, "and I believe that within twenty years tunnels will honeycomb the land under Manhattan and Brooklyn built by the commercial necessity of

handling merchandise from the interior." "Do I understand you to object to the suggested terminals of the bridge?" asked Colonel Robert. "I have not studied the plans sufficiently to ob-

oct," replied Mr. Schleren, "but I desire to that the terminals should be where the traffic is." Mr. Shea explained that his Department had no power to connect the terminals with Flatbush-ave., which would mean the condemnation of two blocks of land. Such connection, he said, is desirable, and will doubtless come in future.

Replying to Colonel Robert, Mr. Schieren declared the bridge No. 3 an absolute necessity, but he objected to the terminal being at Gold-st., when it might be made to reach Flatbush-ave. Oliver L. Jones declared his approval of the

might be made to reach Flatbush-ave.

Oliver L. Jones declared his approval of the bridge, and the Board then took up the question of bridge No. 4.

In his letters of explanation to the Secretary of War, which Colonel Robert read. Mr. Shea explained the topographic condition that led to the choice of Sixtieth-st. for the Manhattan terminal of the Blackweil's Island-Queens County bridge and declared that in no other section could a terminal be found east of Second-ave. and open to the traffic from the rest of the borough. Higher up Central Park blocks the road from the West Side and further south the grade is too steep.

Colonel Robert also read a protest addressed to the Secretary of War from the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company. the holders of the old Rainey franchise. George W. Quintard, president of the company, in his letter, told in detail of the work it had done in preparing to build a Blackwell's Island-Manhattan-Queens bridge, and submitted that it would be unjust to put the great municipality of New-York in competition with a few private persons who have worked for twenty-five years and expended \$500,000 toward the construction of the bridge. George F. Rainey, secretary of the company, speaking to the letter sent to Secretary Root, asked the Board to adjourn the further hearing for two weeks, that the counsel to the company might prepare a brief.

Mr. Shea objected on the ground that the matter has been in contemplation for more than a year; that public notice has been given, and that the company has had plenty of time already.

Dr. Rainey then took the floor. He said he had never seen the plans of Mr. Shea, and when he inquired at Mr. Shea's office about the proposed Blackwell's Island bridge he was told that no plans had been prepared. Dr. Rainey asked for an adjournment that his engineers might examine Mr. Shea's plans. He denied that the terminals selected by Mr. Shea are the best, and declared that the bridge, as projected, would be a menace to navigation.

Rudolph Horak, secretary of the T

the bridge, as projected, would be a menace to navigation.
Rudolph Horak, secretary of the Taxpayers's Association of Long Island City, protested against any consideration being paid to the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company. The company, he declared, had injured thousands of persons who had trusted their promise to build, and said that as Dr. Rainey had held the franchise since 18%, he had had plenty of time.

F. A. Seininger took the floor for a moment to contradict the statement of Dr. Rainey that there had been no public hearing and that he could not see the plans. He said he attended two hearings before the Board of Public Improvements and that the chief engineer of the Department of Bridges showed to him the plan.

Mr. Shea corroborated Mr. Seininger's statement, Dr. Rainey persisted in his request for delay. L. M. Manley, a taxpayer of Queens, urged the Board to refuse to grant any delay, and Mr. Shea presented a letter from Mayor Van Wyck asking him to represent the city at the hearing and to ask an immediate and favorable decision on the plan.

Coonel Robert announced the Board would present its decision on Tuesday, and in the meantime it would consider any briefs or objections filed. All briefs, he said, must be confined to the single question of the possible interference of navigation.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION AS TO THE

RAPID TRANSIT ROAD. The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association tion rooms, Washington Heights, for the purpose of the Corporation Counsel, the Mayor and the Rapid Transit Commissioners. Resolutions were passed urging that the building of the road be begun at the upper end of Manhattan Island, and that no time be lost in giving out the contract. The meeting was addressed by ex-Senator Charles L. Guy, Jacob D. Butler, S. Moses, Newell Martin, E. B. Treat, W. H. Oscanyan and many others. Resolutions, on motion of Jacob D. Butler, seconded by Mr. Guy, were unanimously adopted.

They follow in part: They follow in part:

On Manhattan Island north of Fifty-ninth-st, are found the best building slies in America. This is owing to the extraordinary natural advantages of the upper part of the island, the most conspicuous feature of which is a commanding height of land with rivers on both sides. There is no place in the country where a tract of land so perfectly adapted for rapid improvement lies unimproved. On the other hand, on Manhattan Island south of Fifty-ninth-st, people have huddled together until the population has become in some parts of that region more dense than anywhere else in the world. In the lower half of the city people have been packed together to such a degree that they do not enjoy that measure of health and prosperity that they are entitled to.

packed together to such a degree that they do not enjoy that measure of health and prosperity that they are entitled to.

The building of a new road through the new parts and the undeveloped parts of the city means that Broadway, from Fifty-ninth-st. to Kingsbridge, will be lined with houses before the road is finished. The building of these new lines through the new parts of the island is even more important to the poor than it is to the rich, and it is important to the city as a corporation not less than it is to the clitzens; therefore it is

Resolved, That we express our earnest desire that early success may attend the efforts which the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel and the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners are making to secure the construction of the underground rapid transit railroad, and that we earnestly express our agreement with the authorities in their opinion that upper sections of the road should be begun at the earliest practicable moment, and we urge them to adopt all means that they find practicable for compelling or securing the beginning of work at once on upper sections, and the immediate extension northward from Fifty-ninth-st. of the proposed underground railroad.

The chairman appointed the following committees The chairman appointed the following committee

to present the resolutions to the Rapid Transit

Charles L. Guy. Newell Martin. Resolved Gardner, D. F. Mahony. Robert J. Hoguet. Otto Murer. John McCallum. Thomas Alexander.

Jacob D. Butler, Mark Ash. Solomon Moses. Ferdinand Forsch, E. B. Treat. W. H. Oscanyan, David Stewart. Dr. Van Rensselaer,

SHEEHAN NOT TO BID. HIS FIRM, HOWEVER, MAY TRY TO GET A SUB-CONTRACT TO CONSTRUCT PART OF THE ROAD.

It was announced yesterday that the contracting of which John C. Sheehan is a member had decided not to make any bid for the underground rapid transit railroad contract. The firm has rerapid transit railroad contract. The firm has received reports from engineers regarding the probable cost of constructing the tunnel road, and it
is understood that Mr. Sheehan has a contract
with the Carnegie Steel Company which would
give an advantage to his firm in bidding for the
tunnel contract. While Mr. Sheehan's firm may not
bid for the contract for the construction and operation of the road, it may become a bidder for a
sub-contract for a part of the construction. There
has been a report that ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant
was in a syndicate of Tanimany men preparing to
bid for the tunnel contract.

ACTION ON NEW-YORK CITY CHARITIES. Albany, Dec. 15.-The State Board of Charities has approved of the certificate of incorporation of St. Peter's Union for Catholic Seamen of New York. It has disapproved the incorporation of the Emanu-El Hospital and Dispensary of New-York. against which many protests were raised, principally on the ground that, so far as the Jewish community on the East Side is concerned, there is no need of such an institution. Among the protestants were Dr. J. H. Byrne, chairman of the Committee on Charities and Legislation of the New-York Medical League, and Dr. Sturgis, secretary of the same committee.

MOTIONS BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS. Albany, Dec. 15.-The Court of Appeals has adjourned to January 8. Appeals from orders entitled to be heard under Rule XI should be noticed for January 8, 1990. Original motions—that is to say, motions which originate in the Court of Appeals—may be either argued orally or submitted on January 8, and such motions may be submitted without oral argument on any Monday when the Court is in session. Attention of attorneys is called to Rule VII, which will be strictly enforced.

COLER AGAINST THE MAYOR.

HIS CRITICISM OF TAMMANY'S SCHEME TO BUILD EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

THE CONTROLLER CALLS IT "SCANDALOUSLY EX-TRAVAGANT"-REASONS WHY TUN-NELS SHOULD BE BUILT.

Controller Coler yesterday issued a statement in reply to the Mayor's latest deliverance on the subject of tunnels. He used strong language in describing the Tammany scheme to build new bridges across the East River, declaring that it was "scan-dalously extravagant." His open defiance of the Tammany officials on the subject of better transit facilities between Manhattan and Brooklyn caused much talk among the Democratic politicians in the city yesterday. His statement in the main was as

city yesterday. His statement in the main was as follows:

The Mayor of this city has publicly declared that if both of the proposed bridges across the East River be built at a cost of \$30,000,000 it will be impossible to enter into the construction of tunnels. This declaration raises the aquarest of issues. It means that the interests of the teeming population of the whole South Brooklyn districts must be sacrificed for the benefit of a few real estate speculators in Queens County.

It seems that we must have a \$13,000,000 bridge to Long Island City, but we cannot have a double tunnel to South Brooklyn to cost \$2,000,000. The necessities of South Brooklyn exist to-day; the people are there now. The population which the Blackwell's Island bridge is designed to serve is only expected to arrive—after the bridge is built. This bridge, which it is proposed to construct at such an enormous cost, is planned to equal or exceed the capacity of the old Brooklyn Bridge—the sole connecting link to-day between the great boroughs of Ma-haitan and Brooklyn.

Such a scheme anticipates the natural growth of this district by at least fifty years. A double tunnel could be constructed to Long Island City which would not cost over \$2,000,000, and which would accommodate the traffic requirements of this district for the next twenty or twenty-five years. It is possible, therefore, to build tunnels both to Long Island City and to South Brooklyn for about one-third of what this bridge will cost. The tunnels could be completed in less than half the time.

South Brooklyn to-day stands more in need of better communication with Manhattan Island than any other district across the East River. The conditions are declared by eminent engineers to be ideal for tunnel construction. But we are told that the actual present necessaties of this important district must be ignored, so that an unnecessary and scandalously extravagant bridge scheme may be "jammed through" without proper consideration.

But the issue now raised by the Mayor is no longer

portation. It is the relative claims and d and rights of Long Island City and South lyn.

men yesterday requesting the Board of Estimate to issue \$50,000 bonds to pay for preliminary plans for a tunnel between Whitehall-st., Manhattan, and South Brooklyn, Alderman Woodward voted against the resolution, on the ground, he said, that it might interfere with rapid transit.

NEW OPERA HOUSE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC SAID TO HAVE BEEN BOUGHT BY MESSRS, WIDENER, ELKINS AND WHIT-

NEY AND TO BE TORN DOWN. Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—The statement is made here that P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins. the traction men, and William C. Whitney, the New-York capitalist, have secured the controlling interest in the stock of the Academy of Music, at Broad and Locust sta., and will erect a new opera house on the site of the present building. They are said to have purchased from George Fales Baker, sen of Alfred G. Baker, the stock held by the Baker estate, which has hitherto proved the factor dominant in the administration of the structure. Both Mr. Elkins and Mr. Baker declined to corroborate the report.

DALTON ON THE FILTERING PLAN.

HE HAS IT UNDER CONSIDERATION, BUT EX-

When William Dalton, the Commissioner of Water Supply, was asked yesterday by a Tribune reporter what he thought of the report which Dr. Charles F. Roberts, sanitary expert, has made to the Board of Health, recommending the construc-tion of a system of filtration for the Croton water supply, he replied that the Board of Health had submitted the question to him for consideration, but he was not yet ready to express a definite opinion. He expected, however, to make a formal teply to the Board in a few days. The proposition, he added, was a big one and might cost \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000. Even if such an expenditure was agreed did not want it to be understood that he op-

He did not want it to be understood that he opposed the project, however. He had not formed any opinion yet, but rather favored it, if anything, than opposed it. He was going to consult the Mayor about it.

Mr. Dalton admitted that specifications were being made for a filtering plant for the water of Brooklyn, though the city has not yet authorized the letting of a contact for it. He had little doubt, however, that the authorization would be forthcoming. When Mr. Dalton was asked what he thought of the estimate, attributed to the Cliv forthcoming. When Mr. Dalton was asked wha he thought of the estimate, attributed to the City Club, that 50 per cent of the Croton water is now wasted, he sail he thought it greatly exaggerated His department's chief engineer, Mr. Birdsall, estimates the waste at only 4 per cent, and Mr. Dalton says he believes that figure is about right.

DOUBT THAT HE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

OFFICIALS OF THE STONINGTON LINE THINK T A. DOREMUS WAS NOT ON THE MAINE AT TIME OF ALLEGED DROWNING.

The officials of the Stonington Line are still doubtful whether Theron A. Doremus, of Montclair, N. J., committed suicide on the night of December 13 by jumping overboard from the Stonington Line steamer Maine, on her way from this city to Stonington. A white fedora hat was found in Mr. Doremus's stateroom when it was opened on Thursday morning and also a note dated 11 p. m., which was a request by Mr. Doremus that his wife be informed that he had thrown himself overboard. The steamship officials point out that no baggage was found in the stateroom, and they think that Mr. Doremus either never sailed on the boat or else went ashore at Stonington early in the morning, before his stateroom was opened. The ticket agent at the Stonington Line pier, in

The ticket agent at the Stonington Line pier, in this city, said yesterday that he remembered selling a ticket to Mr. Doremus, but saw no signs in the latter of mental derangement.

The Maine was off New-Haven at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, and if Mr. Doremus jumped overboard at that time his body may not be recovered for many days.

Superintendent Nickerson of the Fall River Line confirmed yesterday, so far as his knowledge permitted, the story of the suicide of Maurice Strauss, the actor, who started for this city Wednesday on the Puritan, after writing to his brother and to friends that he intended to jump overboard and drown. According to the letters of Mr. Strauss, who was an enthusiastic believer in spiritualism, he committed suicide in order to meet his Maker and prove the doctrines of the spiritualists by communing himself with his friends on earth after his death. A letter and value were found in the stateroom of Mr. Strauss when the Puritan reached her pier in this city on Thursday, and the officials of the line believe that he jumped overboard.

ADMIRAL DEWEY PROMISES TO COME.

HE WILL PRESIDE AT A BANQUET AND ATTEND A CONCERT AND A LOYAL LEGION MEETING. William E. Pulsifer, president of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, will send a formal in vitation to Admiral Dewey to-day asking him to be present at a banquet of the club to be held on February 8. This action of Mr. Pulsifer is the result of the visit of a committee of the club to Admiral Dewey at his home in Washington yester

Admiral Dewey at his home in Washington yesterday. The committee was composed of W. E. Pulsifer, A. B. Rogers, William Berri and Colonel George A. Price
When asked if he could honor the club by his presence at a banquet at some time which he might appoint, the Admiral appeared greatly pleased and said he thought that he might in all probability accept the hospitality of the club on February 5. He added that he intended to visit New-York on February 6 to attend a Damrosch concert for the benefit of the Memorial Arch, and that he expected to be present at a meeting of the Loyal Legion on February 7.

TO PLY BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND ALASKA The steamer Irrawaddy, of the Trinidad Line, has been sold by her owners, the Trinidad Trading Company, to a Pacific coast concern. She will ply between Alaska and Californian ports and will start from here for the Pacific at an early date.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN INVITED. Albany, Dec. 15 .- General Orders No. 25, issued

from the Adjutant General's office, calls attention to a joint convention of the National Guard in Indianapolis on Tuesday, January 23, 1900. commanding officer of the National Guard and commanding officers of brigades, regiments, buttalions and squadrons are invited to submit as delegates two commissioned officers from each organization. ganization.

Service rings, in addition to those prescribed, are authorized for Troop C, of New-York City, as follows: One ring, "Como, August 9, 1898," and the second ring, "Asomante, August 9 to 12, 1898." MR. MOSS TO MEET THE GOVERNOR.

THE TWO TO CONFER REGARDING AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER-COMMITTEE TO

"Governor Roosevelt's interest in the work of the Mazet Committee has not ceased" one of the men who have been assisting in the work said yesterday, "and he has invited Frank Moss, of the committee's counsel, to confer with him garding recommendations for amendments to the city charter which the committee will make. Mr.

city charter which the committee will make. Mr. Moss probably will be one of the members of the Governor's commission to recommend general changes in the charter."

The Mazet Committee is expected to have another meeting on December 23 to talk over the draft of a report which Mr. Moss is preparing. It is by no means certain that the committee will adopt Mr. Moss's report as the one to be made to the Legislature. The Republican majority in the committee may decide to use it, with changes to suit them. Mr. Hoffman, one of the Democratic members, said yesterday that he would wait until he saw Mr. Moss's report before deciding to draw up a minority report.

A VERDICT FOR ARCHIBALD C. GRACIE.

HE RECOVERS \$113,500 IN HIS SUIT OVER THE

SALE OF THE HOBOKEN FERRY. Archibald C. Gracie yesterday recovered a verdict for \$113,500 in a suit tried before Justice Leven-tritt and a jury. The action was brought against Edwin A. Stevens, Robert L. Stevens, Richard Stevens, E. A. S. Lewis and nine other defendants to recover \$225,000 for services and commissions in connection with the sale of the Hoboken Ferry Company's franchises to Roswell Eldridge, in June. The amount claimed by the plaintiff was \$225,000, being 5 per cent on \$4,500,000, for which sum the ferry company's property was sold. Only the four defendants above named were included in the verdict, Justice Leventritt having dismissed the complaint against the other defendants, all of whom are members of the Stevens family, which has owned the ferry and land on both sides of the Hudson River; and the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, a corporation organized by the de-

the defendants with a view of securing a purchaser for the ferry rights and franchises. A good

chaser for the ferry rights and franchises. A good commission was promised. He introduced Roswell Eldridge to them, and he bought the ferry for \$4,500,000. When he applied for his commission he could not get it, and brought suit.

It was alleged by the defendants, each of whom put in a separate answer, that Gracle was not employed by any of them, either jointly or separately, and that he had settled any claim of his by accepting a guarantee that Eldridge would pay \$10,000 for any servicer he had performed in the transaction. The jury returned a verdict for \$112,000, with interest from June 1, 1896, or \$113,500.

Justice Leventritt denied a motion for a new trial.

PITTSBURG PRINTERS STRIKE.

TROUBLE OVER MACHINISTS EMPLOYED ON

Pittsburg. Dec. 15.-The members of Pittsburg Typographical Union No. 7 have walked out of the offices of the Pittsburg daily newspapers and have struck work, although the scale or contract be-tween the printers and publishers does not expire until December 24. They have not struck for higher wages. The demand is that the machinists employed to care for the linotype machines, and who are members of Duquesne Lodge No. 199, of who are members of Duquesne Lodge No. 188, to the International Association of Machinists, be obliged to become members of the typographica union. To accede to this demand would be to vio late a contract between the publishers and the machinists. The contest of the typographica union, therefore, resolves itself into an attemp to disrupt a union of fellow workmen. It is no primarily a dispute between newspaper publisher and printers, but a dispute between printers and machinists.

GENERAL WOOD HERE.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CUBA TO SAIL TO-DAY.

General Leonard Wood, who has just been named as Governor General of Cuba, accompanied by Mrs. Wood, arrived in the city early yesterday morning from Washington. General and Mrs. Wood went to the Hotel Cambridge. He will sail for Cuba to-day. The General when seen was reticent about his plans. He said he had nothing whatever to say aside from what he had given out to. Washington.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN OTTO DONNER. The funeral of John Otto Donner, who died Tuesday at his rooms, in the Holland House, was held at the Church of the Transfiguration (the Little Church Around the Corner) yesterday, and a large number of persons were in attendance. Many of them were from out of town The Union the Turf and Field and the Tuxed clubs sent delegations. The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton officiated. There was no address, and no special musical service. The burial was in Greenwood.

JOHN F. GAYNOR'S TROUBLES.

SURPRISE THAT HE SHOULD RETAIN HIS PLACE AS TREASURER OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Politicians generally, both Democratic and Republican, were commenting yesterday upon the financial and domestic troubles of John F. Gaynor. Almost universal surprise was expressed that a man whose wife has just divorced him for infidelity, proven in the courts, and who is under indictment for conspiring to defraud the United States Government of large sums of money should hold the position of trust of treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Gaynor is charged with being an associate of Oberlin M. Carter in a scheme to defraud the Government out of money in connection with the dredging contracts in the harbor of Savannah. Upon this charge of conspiracy to defraud, Carter, formerly a captain in the United States Engineer Corps, has been

in the United States Engineer Corps, has been found guilty by a military tribunal and sentenced. This sentence he is now serving.

In the minds of intelligent people there is no doubt of Carter's guilt, and Gaynor's association with Carter in this matter, his indictment and other circumstances, have placed him in an embarrassing position. Coming on top of this, the decree of divorce granted his wife was anything but helpful. Mrs. Gaynor gets a divorce on the ground that Gaynor was intimate with a Miss Starr. Aside from this are Colonel Gaynor's relations with Miss Pitney, a Washington stenographer, to whom he is said to have been married. If the marriage ceremony was performed between Gaynor and Miss Pitney, as alleged, it would indicate in the light of this decree that Gaynor was guilty of bigamy. Whatever the truth in the case, considering all the reports and the actual incidents of the divorce and the indictment, it is considered most remarkable that he should retain his place as treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. It was freely predicted yesterday that his resignation would be forthcoming soon.

TWO MORE COFFEE SHIPS IN UPPER BAY.

WILL UNLOAD INTO LIGHTERS-NO VESSELS SAIL ING FROM SANTOS FOR THIS CITY.

The steamers Ragusa and Roman Prince, which have been detained at Quarantine because of the presence of bubonic plague at Santos, their port of departure, have gone to the Robbins Reef anchorage in the Upper Bay, where they will discharge their coffee cargoes into lighters. Both steamers are still under supervision of the Health Officer. Dr. Doty is searching for a safe anchorage for the cured against communication with the shore. The lighters with her cargo on board are anchored off

lighters with her cargo on board are anchored off Clifton, Staten Island, awaiting the termination of their period of detention.

The decision of the Health Officer that no ships from Santos shall be allowed to discharge their cargoes here except through the cumbersome medium of lighters and after a long period of disinfection, and until such time as Santos shall for thirty days have been a "clean" port by official declaration, has caused the agents of steamers now at Santos to order these steamers away without loading there. Santos is not yet a "clean" port, as there are still two cases of bubonic plague there. The Lamport & Holt Steamer Maskelyne is on her way here from Santos with coffee, having left there before the trouble over the J. W. Taylor arose.

PAYN MAY START WAR ON ROOSEVELT.

HE AND HIS FRIENDS CONTEMPLATE A MOVE-MENT TO PREVENT THE GOVERNOR'S

Republican politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening were emphatic in declaring that no quarrel between Governor Roosevelt and Senator Platt could be caused by the Governor's decision not to reappoint Louis F. Payn as State Superinthat the Governor would have difficulty in finding a man who can be confirmed by the State Senate in Mr. Payn's place, and they were interested in a re port from Albany that the Governor might name a

port from Albany that the Governor might name a Democrat for the place if the Republican Senators refused to confirm a good Republican.

Friends of Mr. Payn said last evening that the probable result of the Governor's plan to turn Mr. Payn out of office would be the formation of a movement among Mr. Payn's friends to prevent the renomination of Governor Roosevelt next year. Mr. Payn has already declared that he does not believe Governor Roosevelt can be renominated. His declaration is regarded by many politicians as a threat of creating a split in the Republicah organization in the State in a Presidential year if he is turned out of office.

LECTURE ON THE GUILDS OF LONDOR.

"The Mediaval Guilds of London" was the #b ject of an entertaining address last evening before members of the Church Club of New-York, No. 578 Fifth-ave., by W. J. Ashley, professor of to-nomic history in Harvard University. The speaker said the essence of the guild system consisted in this, that the exclusive right to pursue any industry in each of the towns was granted by

WANAMAKER'S

WANAMAKER'S

Open Till Ten Tonight

DID you ever watch a big Corliss engine, how, with almost no fuss, it carries along the machinery of some great factory? Then think of a noisy little donkey engine that is helping to raise dirt from a pit.

Christmas shopping used to be a real annoyance—it is a helter-skelter scramble yet, in most stores. Visitors are continually commenting on the difference at Wanamaker's. There is no questioning the bigness of the business-ten of every dozen who know it from the viewpoint of the trade world, will say it's biggest of all. Never mind that-we

want you to know it and like it for the comfortableness of it all, and its beauty. We never sold Christmas goods so rapidly; yet the business runs with precision. We welcome visitors as heartily as ever.

The Halsey-Stirling Paintings and descriptive chat—10:30 and 11:30 a. m.; 3 and 4:30 and 8 and 9 p. m.

The Kitchell Madonna is very effectively lighted now. It deserves study as the most wonderful composite ever made, with the result of giving a Madonna that is the sum of the inspiration of artists during three centuries. Christmas goods are everywhere-little counters off the track of the throng where one selects almost as from a table at home. Yet parts of the great stocks-and just as beautiful and fair in price.

Fire Screens and Tabouret Boxes

A thoughtful man, this upholstery chief. Adjusting certain stocks now, and The Day so close at hand. Couldn't have timed a sale more to your advantage, as these price reductions will show. Screens-carved mahogany frames filled in with handsome damask and silk velour-at \$16, \$21, \$22.50, \$26, \$32.50. Double those figures to find yesterday's prices. Rare English and French screens and some tables and small cabinets are also re-marked to close before Christ-

The screens are \$30, \$40, \$60, \$70 and \$100—were a full quarter more. And three-fold denim-covered screens, elegantly embroidered, at \$13.50 instead of \$18. Tabouret boxes, octagon shape, with coverings of attractively colored cretonnes; three sizes; \$2.25 kinds at \$1.75; the \$2.75 size now \$2.25; those selling yesterday at \$3, now \$2.50.

Women's Desks---100 Styles To choose among so many styles is an advantage that will be appreciated—certainly.

But there's a still greater one. The prices. Whether at \$5 or \$30 the saving to you's a full third. Many at the lower prices are decidedly pretty-\$5.50 buys a desk that sells regularly at \$8.50. It's mahogany finished, high polish; made with serpentine front. At \$8 a desk of golden oak, with painted decorations on lid-it was \$11.75. Mahogany desks at \$17 that were \$25, and at \$20 that were \$30, and at like reductions up to very

elaborate kinds at \$45 that should be \$67.50. Make your selection promptly. We will hold purchase for delivery at your con-Fourth floor,

Queen Mary Perfumes

Our own chemists coax the odors from the flowers into the bottles. It isn't cheep work-we don't mean it to be. In fact, we can buy perfumes much cheaper than we dare make them. But what a difference! Discreet, charming odors -sold under our own registered trade-mark: Queen Mary: which is to be taken as our personal

Queen Mary Triple Extracts—any of them—25c an ounce. Put in your bottles. Queen Mary Toilet Water—violet, rose, jockey club and eau de cologne—5c an ounce—in your bottles. Or we'll give you a cheap bottle, if you forget yours.

That's one line of elegance. And then we control most of the sorts of the wonderful Guerlain Perfumes sold in

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

America. Paris has loved them for half a century.

All Queen Mary perfumes are to be had in beautiful bottles and packages at fair

JOHN WANAMAKER